

The Federal Magazine

AND

"THE 'ALL-RED' MAIL."



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The Right Hon. Lord TENNYSON, G.C.M.G.

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AND

"THE 'ALL-RED' MAIL."

Monthly Record of The League of the Empire, with which is incorporated
The Overseas League, and of The Imperial Education Trust.

EDITED BY E. M. ORD MARSHALL.

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DECEMBER, 1915.

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LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE.

SCHEME FOR THE STUDY OF IMPERIAL HISTORY.

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SYLLABUS OF A COURSE ON IMPERIAL HISTORY.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

CANADA:

An Outline and Bibliography of its History.

By Professor GEORGE M. WRONG, Professor of History,
University of Toronto.

The history of Canada ranges from the movement which led to the discovery of America to that of to-day for uniting more closely the various parts of the British Empire. The first period culminates in the work of Columbus and Cabot. Then follows the founding of what is now Canada by the French with Jacques Cartier and Samuel de Champlain as the pioneer discoverers. France developed what was as much a Roman Catholic mission as a colony and the work of the Jesuits has special interest. The French type of civilisation was planted firmly on the St. Lawrence. Then came the long struggle with Britain for predominance in North America, ending in 1760 in the fall of Canada as a French colony.

The second stage is that of British rule until the British provinces were federated. Here the interest is chiefly in constitutional development. In 1774, by the Quebec Act,

Canada was to be governed despotically by a Governor at Quebec. The Roman Catholic Church retained its privileges. When later the American Revolution drove many loyalists to Canada, they demanded representative institutions. In 1791, by a new Constitutional Act, Upper and Lower Canada were founded with separate legislatures. This system failed and, after rebellion in 1837-38, the two provinces were in 1841, under a new Canada Act, united on equal terms under one Parliament. This plan also failed owing chiefly to cleavage between French and English. In 1867, by the British North American Act, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick joined the Canadian provinces to form the great federated state, the Dominion of Canada. To this the great West was soon added and Canada then extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The third stage in the history covers development, especially in the West, since 1867. There was rebellion in Manitoba and also in Saskatchewan before the French and Indian inhabitants in the West were reconciled to the union with Canada. When the Canadian Pacific Railway was built across the continent, a vast region hitherto unpeopled except by savages was quickly settled and had a great production of grain. British Columbia had mines, fruit farming and a great timber industry. Cities grew rapidly all over the west. This is the story of the present, and to link it with that of earlier discovery and settlement is to study the history of Canada.

A GENERAL OUTLINE.

The student of the History of Canada will require to keep in mind certain broad features of its position. The first is the racial dualism of Canada. It was the French who occupied the regions about the St. Lawrence. They planted firmly their own type of civilisation, and to this day the great province of Quebec, next to Ontario, the most populous in Canada, is chiefly French in speech and devoutly Catholic in faith. The French have spread to Ontario and the West, and the chief political problem of Canada is concerned with this duality of race and religion. Nearly two-fifths of the population of Canada are Roman Catholics.

A second thing to remember is the proximity of Canada to the United States. By far the most important part of the trade of Canada is with the United States. American newspapers circulate freely in Canada. American novels are widely read in Canada. Plays and players from the United States are those most usually heard on the stage in Canada. Many American immigrants are finding new homes in Western Canada. All this creates close ties between the two countries. But it is absurd to suppose that any real danger exists of political union between Canada and the United States. British readers should dismiss this bogey once for all. Canada has behind it three hundred years of separate history, and has no thought of becoming a part of the great republic. The pride of Canada would revolt at the thought of assimilation by its neighbour, as much as the pride of Holland or Denmark would revolt at the thought of assimilation by Germany. Canadians feel a real irritation at even a suggestion that such a change is possible. They are going to work out their own destiny in their own way.

A third thing to remember in regard to Canada is that, unlike the United Kingdom, it is a federal state. Instead of a single capital, it has ten capitals, Ottawa the capital of the federation, and a separate capital for each of the nine provinces. Hardly a year passes without a general election in Canada in one or other of its great districts. While questions of defence, the postal service, trade and navigation, banking, and a variety of interests, national in range, are regulated at Ottawa, others not less important, such as education, municipal government and the trade in spirituous liquors, are controlled in the provincial capitals. It thus happens that Halifax, Toronto, Winnipeg and other capital cities are real centres of political life and power. It happens too, that while one political party may be in power at Ottawa the rival party may control the policy of most of the provinces.

Surveying Canada from east to west, we find Nova Scotia the oldest of the English-speaking provinces. It became British finally in 1713, and owing to its maritime position, remains in more direct touch with England than any other province. British warships frequent the port of its fortress-capital, Halifax, which, until recently, was garrisoned by British regiments. Its fisheries are of great importance. New Brunswick, separated as a province from Nova Scotia in 1787, has similar characteristics. It still has great areas of forest lands and an important timber industry. Prince Edward Island, a fertile little island with less than 100,000 people, has a sturdy agricultural population. The Province of Quebec is in extent nearly eight times the size of Great Britain. It includes a great part of Labrador and a wild northland. The French Canadian of Quebec is likely to be either a farmer or a man of the forest, the most skilful lumberman to be found anywhere. The English element is found chiefly in the cities and towns. Two-thirds of the people of Montreal, the most important city in Canada with more than half a million people, are French but the railways and the great factories, banks and commercial houses are chiefly in English hands. Ontario, the next province, is

also of vast extent, extending for nearly a thousand miles from east to west. It and it alone of Canadian provinces borders upon the great lakes, the most extensive bodies of fresh water in the world. Ottawa, the capital of Canada, is situated in Ontario, so also is Toronto, a city with half a million people, and there are other important centres chiefly industrial in character. Yet the most important interest of Ontario is agriculture and, in spite of the growth of the west, the value of Ontario's crops far surpasses that of any other province in Canada.

It is these provinces which form the older Canada. Down to 1867 Ontario and Quebec, as Upper and Lower Canada, were united under one legislature which sat in alternate terms in Quebec and Toronto. It was here that the dualism of French and English caused political division that made government almost impossible. When one Parliament controlled the interests connected with education and religion there was perennial strife between French and English, between Catholic and Protestant. In the end a federal system was proposed by which the French should control one province, the English the other. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and at a slightly later time Prince Edward Island, were induced to join this federation, and the Dominion of Canada came into existence in 1867, a triumph of the political genius of the British race for wise compromise.

When Canada was federated there was no Canadian North-West. The Hudson's Bay Company, established by charter of Charles II., not only controlled the trade of the vast region between Hudson Bay and the Rocky Mountains, but also ruled it. This great prairie country was a lone land. The most populous centre was the village at Fort Garry, now Winnipeg, on the Red River. When there were only weak and separated British provinces in the East, they had not the resources to take charge of this great west. The new Dominion could, however, assume the task, and in 1869 it acquired by purchase, the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company. At once the small province of Manitoba was set up, and Fort Garry became a capital as Winnipeg. For a long time the political outlook was troubled. There was on the part of the French and Indian half-breed inhabitants rebellion against the new and strange rule directed from Ottawa. In time, however, peace and order were restored. The population grew rapidly. It spread into the prairie country further west and by 1905 had so increased that two new provinces, Saskatchewan and Alberta, were created, dividing between them the immense and fertile territory between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains.

In the three prairie provinces the type of life is totally different from that of any other part of Canada. The winter climate is very severe, the thermometer falling often to twenty or thirty degrees below zero. The dry air makes the cold stimulating, except to the physically weak. In summer the days are hot, but the nights are cool. The soil of the prairie is amazingly fertile and, since it has no forests to be cleared away, the settler needs only to plough the land in order to have it ready for a crop. To build houses is, of course, costly where no timber is near. Nature, however, has provided an easy means of battling with the cold, for

this great West has countless supplies of coal and, in some cases, of natural gas.

The farthest west of the nine provinces is British Columbia. It extends from the western frontier of Alberta to the Pacific Ocean, a distance of nearly seven hundred miles. Here are vast ranges of mountains, some of them towering more than twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea. There are many beautiful and fertile valleys. British Columbia is in natural riches probably the most fortunate of all the Canadian provinces. Not only has it great fertility of soil, great forests, of valuable timber, and great supplies of minerals, including gold. Its climate is the softest in Canada. Victoria, the capital, has a temperature as mild as that of the south of England, and it has far more sunlight than any part of England.

When the prairie provinces became part of Canada by purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company, British Columbia, separated from the older Canada by many thousand miles of forest and prairie, was still a self-governing colony on the Pacific Coast. It desired union with the other British States, but would accept it only on the condition that a railway should be built across the prairie and the mountains to link the Atlantic with the Pacific. It was an undertaking so vast that at the time many thought it impossible. But in 1872 British Columbia became a Canadian province, and in 1885 the last link in the railway was completed. It is one of the romances of commerce this carrying of a line of steel, the Canadian Pacific Railway, across ranges of mountains as broad as Europe, and might well rank as one of the modern marvels of the world. We have ceased to wonder at it, for two other lines, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern, have since been built, and Canada has now three lines stretching the 3,500 miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

All this is in brief outline the story that the student of Canadian history must learn. It covers a great variety of effort and of scene: the fisherman in Nova Scotia, the *habitant* in Quebec, the artisan and the farmer in Ontario, the settler in the spacious Western prairie with land limitless as the sea, spreading away to the horizon, the fruit grower in the smiling valleys of British Columbia, the miner on its mountain sides, the lumberman hewing down the vast trees towering at times three hundred and fifty feet to the sky.

It is no wonder that many thousands of adventurous persons, miners, farmers, manufacturers are seeking homes in the varied areas of Canada. A medley of races is seen, a babel of tongues is heard, in the great West. All this is not without its danger to the British character of its civilisation. Yet the institutions of Canada are wholly British, and the persons who administer the many governments, federal, provincial, municipal, in all parts of Canada are, for the most part, British in origin. Not for a moment has Canada ever doubted that her rightful place is that of a State within the British Empire. The identity of sentiment with the motherland is, indeed, almost a marvel when the whole circumstances are considered. It shows how real a unity is the loosely organised system which we know as the British Empire.

(To be continued.)

THE IMPERIAL UNION OF TEACHERS. EDUCATION AND THE WAR.

THE BOY SCOUTS.

By ERNEST YOUNG, Headmaster County School, Harrow.

The idea that lay at the foundation of the Boy Scout Movement was the formation of character. It aimed at training each and all to high conception of duty as citizens, at cultivating powers of observation and judgment that are left untouched in most systems of education and of implanting the idea of responsibility to one's self for matters of general health and conduct. Some, but not all, of this training comes in the ordinary course of events to boys who attend public schools or are reared in good homes; and it was felt that the "tone" of the public school, the sense of comradeship, the playing the game for one's side and not for one's self, might be brought to the very centre even of the slum by a series of games, exercises and instruction.

Hence, though the Scout Movement is connected with education, it has nothing to do with war. It does not train a boy to be a soldier; it has little or no drill; generally no shooting, and is free from all jingoistic ideas and military sentiment. It is this that has endeared it, as a method of training character, to thousands who would have had nothing to do with any military scheme. At the same time, the practical work of the Scout is of such a nature that if you wish to turn him into a soldier he is well prepared. The Scout can signal, render first aid, cook his own food, build a bridge, find his way by sun, moon and stars, write reports, make a map, use the compass, swim, and maybe, shoot into the bargain. The value and superiority of the Scout as a soldier has been proved over and over again in this war. But it is not as a soldier that we would wish to consider the Scout.

The war has turned our attention not merely to questions of fighting, but to educational questions affecting the technical and moral training of the young. We all feel that if we are to build anything out of or upon the ruins that are falling all round us, we shall have to consider, seriously, educational problems in all their bearings. Cutting down expenses will make a bad state worse; higher technical instruction and improved methods of work will all help; but the fundamental problem is that of character and its solution is the encouragement of the Scout.

His moral code, which he promises on his honour to observe, teaches the virtues of loyalty, cheerfulness, thrift, kindness to animals, purity, helpfulness, friendliness, obedience, honour and courtesy. This is enough for anybody. It is presented to him, not in sermons, but in games, and even the duty of helping others, and of whistling under disagreeable circumstances has been turned into a pastime. The mixture of morals and amusements, of practical occupations and high ideals, is so subtle that the boy is hardly, if ever, conscious that he is doing anything but playing a game, whose outward signs are a cowboy hat and a knotted scarf.

In the "Nineteenth Century" for July appeared an extremely thoughtful and interesting article by Sir Lauder

Brunton, entitled, "Alcohol: What it Does to Us and What We Ought to do With It."

Having dealt at length with the legitimate use of alcohol and the great evil of its abuse, Sir Lauder writes:—

"When we come to inquire what is the fundamental factor in drunkenness it seems to be selfishness; the desire to enjoy oneself for the moment regardless as to what is best for others. This is entirely contrary to the dictates of the Christian religion, which teaches that a man ought to look not only upon his own things, but also upon the things of others. It is very hard to change the ways of thinking and acting in adults, and to effect a radical change in a nation. The most practical way is to begin with the boys and girls. The discipline of fifty years ago may have been too strict, and life made rather too hard for children, but at the same time it is almost impossible not to regret the absence of discipline in children nowadays, the disregard they show to the wishes of their parents or teachers, and the carelessness they manifest for the feelings or rights of others. Unhappily, sectarian differences have interfered with the teaching of religion in schools, and this may possibly be one of the causes. But it is not merely teaching but training that boys need. It is all very well to tell them they ought to be brave, strong, observant, thoughtful, self-reliant, ready to obey the call of duty, virtuous, and unselfish. But merely preaching these virtues to boys is of little use. We need a system which makes the boys practise them, and that is what the Boy Scout Movement, founded by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, supplies. Its great virtue is its unselfishness. The Scout must not do anything unworthy of a Scout, however pleasant it might be; he must be ready to obey proper authority, he must think of others as well as himself, he must be ready to help when needed, and he must do at least one good deed without hope of reward every day of his life."

COUNCILLORS AND MEMBERS.

Congratulations.

The League offers sincere congratulations to Sir Leonard Lucas Tooth (who has taken his father's place on the Committee of the Home Centre Club) on his marriage to Miss Rosa Bovill, which will take place early in January.

We have also to announce the engagement of Miss Winifred Lyall, daughter of Sir Charles Lyall (Honorary Treasurer of the League), to Colonel Edgar Gausson, late A.S.C. Miss Lyall has acted as Assistant Honorary Treasurer to the League for the last twelve years, and has rendered admirable service in other ways also. The best wishes of the League are offered to Miss Lyall as well as cordial appreciation of all she has done.

Two members who have been studying in England have now returned to Australia. Their voyages back in these troublous times were in striking contrast to those before the War.

One member writes from H.M.S. "Orontes" to thank the League for the kindness extended to her in England and tells of her experiences en route:—"We owe it to our fine British Fleet that we are able to travel at such a time at all. You will be interested to know we had an exciting time in the Mediterranean. Four vessels were sunk in our vicinity the week we

passed through, one being sunk quite close to our boat. However, owing to our great speed we managed to escape. A subscription is being got up by some Australians on board to express our thanks in a practical way towards the stokers. They worked very hard. They had to be brought up on deck in turns to recover in the fresh air."

Another Australian member had planned a three years' course of study, one year to be spent in Germany, one in France and one in England. He had been but one term at the University of Marburg when war broke out and he was forced to leave without his funds which had been deposited in a German bank. Through the kindness of University College, London, a course of study was arranged for him there, and afterwards he spent some months in Switzerland and France. From H.M.S. "Omrah" he sent his kindest wishes to the League adding that "If ever the League should want a friend in Melbourne it would always know where to look for one."

Miss Clunies Ross, who has lately become a member of the League, bears a name that recalls an interesting piece of Empire history. The Cocos Islands, now famous in connection with the capture of the "Emden," came into the possession of the Clunies Ross family in 1825, and though since 1857 they have been under British Protection, the head of the family (Miss Clunies Ross' brother) enjoys the title of "Master of the Island." These islands possess a wireless telegraph station as well as a station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, both of which the enemy was desirous of capturing or destroying.

From Mr. Prescott, Headmaster Newington College, Sydney.

"We are heart and soul with England in the war, and that not merely because we recognise that the possession of Australia must depend upon the battles fought in Europe, but because we are one in race, tradition and sympathy, and even if we had nothing to lose ourselves, we should feel it a privilege to give our best to the Empire. My younger son is in camp now, and hundreds of fathers are able to say the same thing. Many of my old boys have gone to the Front and many, I am sorry to say, have fallen. . . . I am sure it must be a satisfaction to you to know that the work of the League has contributed largely to the unity of the Empire."

From Mr. W. H. Mitchell, Superior Public School, Rozelle, Sydney, N.S.W., to Sir Charles Lyall.

"The League doubtless began the cementing of the Dominions with the Motherland, and the present world-war has completed the good work. I believe that from now henceforth our Empire will be stronger, sweeter and greater than ever before, great as it was.

"You will doubtless remember meeting ———. He has been called upon to give his three sons and a daughter (all doctors of medicine) to the defence of the Empire. What greater sacrifice can a man give than has he? Our wounded are coming home to us from Gallipoli in shiploads—but we are sending fresh troops in shiploads to replace them. I volunteered last May but my services were declined on account of age limit. Many of the "old boys" from this school are at the Front; two of them have been killed. Nevertheless, we must push on till the enemy is fully and completely overthrown."

From Miss Cameron, Hon. Secretary, Vancouver, British Columbia.

"A few days ago I sent you by mail a package of socks, two pairs of knee-caps and a couple of cup-covers for the use of the men at the Front. The cup covers were made by two wee girls, four and five years old, who 'wanted to do something for the soldiers, because daddy is at the Front.' . . . This week some of my girls are sending Christmas packages to seven wounded French soldiers in Paris. . . ."

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Junior Members' Section.

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A CHRISTMAS IMPERIAL MESSAGE.

Once more Xmas returns and finds the British Empire and its Allies at war.

Once more the sons and daughters of the Empire, wherever they may be found, whether in Europe, Asia, Africa, America or Australasia exchange affectionate greetings and mutual encouragements in the prosecution of the present world-war to a final and successful conclusion.

Already we can see that, notwithstanding all its horrors, the war has done more to unify the Empire and to advance the ideals of the League of the Empire than 50 years of peace could possibly have done.

For the first time in our history we can truthfully say that the British Empire is linked together by the indissoluble bond of an overwhelming popular purpose, supported by the vast majority of its Peoples in all portions of the Globe. We are fighting for all that free nations hold dear, and the peoples know it well.

We have swept the seas clear of our enemies. We have raised voluntary armies of enormous dimensions, little inferior in numbers to those compulsorily marshalled by our enemies. None of the five Continents of the Globe from which these volunteers have poured can claim to have shown greater patriotism and gallantry in the field than the others. Englishmen, Welshmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Canadians, Australasians, South Africans, Indians—all have rushed to the service of the Empire, have fought magnificently, and have covered themselves, and the portions of the Empire from which they came, with imperishable glory.

All these things are to the good. We have no cause for discouragement. Our Peoples are being strengthened, morally, mentally and physically, through the war. We are being brought by trial and suffering closer to the Divine Will. Let us face whatever the future may hold in store for us with a good courage. Christmas approaches, let us meet it with heads erect, with determination in our hearts to correct what may have been evil in us in the past, and to live in the future with a greater individual, as well as national, sense of the responsibilities attached to citizenship of the mightiest Empire the world has ever known.

MEATH.

EDITORIAL.

The War and Education.

The series of articles on the War and Education begun in the October issue of the *FEDERAL MAGAZINE* will be continued throughout the next few months, and will serve as a basis for discussion at the Annual Conference of the Imperial Union of Teachers in July, 1916. Forthcoming papers on this subject will be contributed by Bishop Welldon, Dean of Manchester, and formerly Headmaster of Harrow, and by Dr. Geraldine Hodgson, Lecturer in Education, University of Bristol.

Not only is the question of the political unity of the British Empire brought into practical politics by the War, but the whole outlook on the world has been changed by the close community of nations acting together in the interests of freedom for all peoples great and small. Serious work is, therefore, before the teachers of the Empire, who must inform and train our young citizens in those wider duties and responsibilities that now come upon them. In this great work, the Imperial Union of Teachers should take its part.

School Munition Work.

The Headmaster of Bradfield College (Mr. R. D. Beloe) initiated a scheme last summer for the manufacture of munitions in the fine engineering sheds of the school. Each boy who so desires may take part, and it is hoped shortly to increase the output until a shell can be turned out every 15 minutes. Mr. Beloe has received a letter from Colonel Clive Wigram expressing the King's hearty sympathy with the undertaking.

Aeroplane from the Argentine.

The aeroplane "River Plate" presented to the Government by the British Society in the Argentine Republic was named on Saturday, November 27, by Mrs. Bilboa de Pruden, wife of the Chairman of the Society. Lord Meath, Sir Philip Hutchins and others were present on behalf of the League of the Empire, which body represents the Society in England. A list of the generous and varied gifts contributed by the British Residents in Argentina are given on page 847. A cable from the Society brought hearty greetings, and the offer of a second aeroplane for the Government's acceptance.

League of the Empire Sale.

A sale of war work will be held at the Headquarters of the League, 28, Buckingham Gate, on Thursday, December 9th, 1915, from 11 to 6:30. The sale will be opened by Lady Cunliffe of Headley, at 11 o'clock. The following stalls have been arranged: Clothing, Comforts and Gifts for Soldiers and Sailors, including "Gay Little Bags"; Flowers—S. African Chinkarenchee Lilies and Bulbs, Winter Foliage, &c.; "Cake and Apron" stall; Christmas Gifts stall; Wares from the Allied Countries; and a Tea Buffet. Tables for tea parties may be reserved in advance if desired, and members are not only asked to arrange tea

parties themselves, but also to invite their friends to do so. Donations and gifts for the Sale should be addressed to Mrs. Aston Key, 15, Southwick Crescent, W., Lady Lyall, 82, Cornwall Gardens, S.W., or Mrs. Ernest Baggallay, League of the Empire, 28, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

St. John Ambulance Association.

A course of five lectures on Home Nursing will be delivered at the League of the Empire by Dr. J. Carvell on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 11 a.m., beginning on Tuesday, November 30th. The course will be followed by an examination for the St. John Certificate. Demonstrations in bandaging, &c., will be given by Nurse A. Hansley Smith. Fee for the course, including examination, to members of the League, 5s.; to non-members, 7s. 6d. Application for admission to these lectures should be made to the Hon. Secretary, League of the Empire, 28, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

A series of First Aid lectures will be given in January, 1916, particulars of which will be sent on application.

Lectures at the Club.

In connection with the History Scheme of the League, the following lectures have been delivered by Mr. Frank J. Adkins, during the month of November:—

LECTURE I. Modern France, her fall and rise. The Triple Entente.

LECTURE II. Russians, Poles and Czechs, their connection with the War.

LECTURE III. Islam, the Turks and the pivot of the Balkans. Among those who have kindly taken the Chair at these lectures were Mrs. Holman Hunt, Lady Macdonnell, and General G. F. A. Harris.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS ON THE WAR. For lists see FEDERAL MAGAZINE, November and December, 1914, March and October, 1915.

Mr. F. J. Adkins' "The War: Its Origins and Warnings" (2s. 6d.), may be specially recommended as a text book. As a reader for junior forms, Mrs. Lock's book "Right Against Might" (1s.) will be found suitable.

A series of illustrated French booklets—"Les Livres Roses"—containing stories of brave deeds by French boys and girls during the present war, would make good French readers for our young folk. These may be obtained from Messrs. Williams and Norgate, price 2d. each.

League of the Empire Text Books.

The Committee are glad to be in a position to state that, owing to the widespread desire for increased knowledge of the history of the Empire, and to the demand for reliable books for teachers and pupils, they have reduced the price of No. II, and No. III, of their Empire Series of Text Books from 3s. 6d. to 2s. 3d. net and from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. net. The books are both edited by Professor A. F. Pollard, and most excellently produced by Mr. John Murray. These books, as also Book No. I. (price 5s. net), a reference book for teachers, may be obtained from the League of the Empire, 28, Buckingham Gate.

Book II—"The British Empire and its History." By E. G. Hawke, Matriculation Examiner in the University of London. With Maps and Illustrations. 418 pages. Crown 8vo. 2s. 3d. net.

Book III—"The Story of the British Empire." By Gerald T. Hankin. Fully illustrated. 326 pages. 1s. 6d. net.

The League's Work for the War.

The need for our war work is as great as ever, and at present we think members will agree we should devote all energies to supplying comforts to the wounded and warm clothes and other necessities to the Serbians, who need help more than all others in the tragedy attending their heroic fight for their country and all it means to them.

A great number of cases of hospital stores and also many cases of clothing have already been sent out by the League through the Serbian Red Cross. Clothing for the children is also wanted, especially strong knitted stockings and their own national garments, which are most practical and easily made. Whilst the women folk are fighting along with the men for the very life of the nation, there is no chance of clothing the children, not to speak of the 1,600 and increasing number of orphans whom the Serbian Relief Fund is endeavouring to help. A set of paper patterns will be sent to any one undertaking to make the clothes.

Consignments of clothing, medical stores and games have, during the last month, been sent to hospitals in different parts of France, Malta, Gibraltar, Egypt; newspapers to Training Camps and Convalescent Homes in England; food to prisoners in Germany; garments for the relief of Belgian children in Holland and in their own country, in addition to tobacco and many other comforts and games to various regiments and camps.

The Matron of a Canadian General Hospital in France writes: "Please accept my thanks for the most acceptable gift which we received yesterday in good condition. Mufflers, socks and Canadian newspapers are all most useful to us." The Matron of a Military Hospital, also in France, says: "The games are splendid as the quoits and bowls can both be played in a tent, and the footballs I am sending to the Convalescent Hospital, which is just beside us, where they will be immensely appreciated. The mufflers are in great demand now as the weather is very raw; the men say they are the kind of thing they want at 2 a.m. in the trenches. . . . Will you please convey my grateful thanks to the senders of the newspapers and weekly illustrated papers and magazines which arrive so regularly and are so much appreciated by both the patients and the staff." . . . An Army Scripture Reader tells us that the "gay bags" are very popular. He writes of a boy of 16 (official age 19), "a bright, young, fearless lad," who left the hospital on the way back to the trenches and was given a "gay bag" and a muffler with which he was greatly delighted. A private in the Australian Imperial Force says in a letter to a friend: "I have received a very welcome parcel from the League of the Empire," while many prisoners of war send to the Headquarters grateful postcards for parcels received and requests that some of their less fortunate companions may also be "mothered" by the League.

Contributions in money and kind will be gratefully received at the Offices of the League of the Empire, 28, Buckingham Gate, S.W., and will be at once forwarded wherever help is most needed.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The League acknowledges most gratefully the following sums of money sent to provide comforts of all kinds for our soldiers and sailors:—

	£	s.	d.
The Children of the New South Wales Branch . . . . .	..	20	0 0
Collected by Miss Deane . . . . .	..	11	0 0
Southland Branch (2nd donation) . . . . .	..	10	0 0
Miss Robinson . . . . .	..	5	0 0
Miss Hutchins . . . . .	..	3	0 0
Miss Foote and friends . . . . .	..	2	10 0
Collected by the Monmouthshire Branch . . . . .	..	2	16 0
Army of Child Helpers ("Walsall Observer"), for tobacco, per Mrs. Lock . . . . .	..	2	0 0
Miss E. Ross (Argentine) . . . . .	..	1	1 0

Miss Abrahamson (Copenhagen), per Mrs. Lock	..	..	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Ballenden (Natal)	..	..	0	10	6
Miss Fergusson (N.S.W.)	..	..	0	7	0
Mrs. McCannan	..	..	0	5	0
Mrs. Trueman (Nova Scotia)	..	..	0	5	0
Miss Alpen (Victoria)	..	..	0	2	6
<i>Prisoners of War Fund.</i>					
Mrs. Mackintosh Smith	..	..	1	0	0
Miss E. L. Young	..	..	1	0	0
Mrs. Dodgson	..	..	0	6	0
Government House, St. Helena, per the	..	..	Case of 50 shirts.		

Hon. Mrs. Cordeaux
Vancouver Branch of the League, per
Miss Cameron

Parcels of provisions to
prisoners; mufflers
and socks.

Mrs. Scudamore Sellon
American friends, per Mrs. Acland

Bale of shirts and socks.
Two cases of children's
boots.

The Aldridge Working Party, per Mrs.

Tarleton

The Wotton-under-Edge Working Party,

per Mrs. Huntley

The Yalding Working Party, per Mrs.

Killock

From each Society
bales of clothing and
comforts.

Mrs. Pearson's Household

Mrs. Manson

Socks.
Parcel of material for
"gay bags."

Mrs. Hoare

Miss Winstone

Miss Tatham

Jig-saw puzzles.
Bandages.
Jig-saw puzzles.

Newspapers for the troops from Sir Philip Hutchins, the
League of the Empire Club, and the Editors of the "Edmonton
Journal," the "Vancouver World," the "Orillia Packet," the
"Canadian Farm," and from friends of the League in Edmon-
ton and Medicine Hat.

The Canadian Branch of the League continues to send the
"War Budgets" to the Canadian soldiers with great regularity.
The South Australian Branch of the League provided a stall at
the recent Government House Sale for the Red Cross Funds,
to which many other Branches have also sent contributions.

THE BRITISH SOCIETY IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The British Society in the Argentine Republic sends the
following information as to what has been done by the 40,000
British subjects in that country. Over 5,000 men have left
to join the Forces and others continue to leave by every ship.
Local patriotic committees have been formed for dealing with
matters arising out of the War. The following list gives
particulars of gifts to date:—

A General Fund has been raised for providing passages and for dealing with difficulties arising out of the War, and to this fund there has been subscribed approximately	..	..	£	20,000
To the Prince of Wales' Fund to the extent of some	..	..	15,000	
For the Belgian Refugees in England and for the relief of distress among the civil population of Belgium there has been subscribed over	..	..	1,000	
To the British Red Cross between	..	..	3/4,000	
To the Officers' Families Fund some	..	..	5/600	
To the Pipe and Tobacco Fund, certainly not less than	..	..	1,000	
One Aeroplane with machine gun has already been given to the Army Council, costing	..	..	2,250	
An appeal is now being made for a second one.				
A Red Cross Ambulance has been fully subscribed, say,	..	..	600	
And it is probable funds will be raised for the purchase of another.				
To the Overseas Warship Fund, approximately	..	..	400	
Over 500 horses have been given by the English breeders in the Argentine to the British Government, also a large quantity of cattle has been donated by the breeders, which were frozen and shipped by the Refrigerating Com- panies for the Belgian Refugees in Great Britain, say a value of	..	..	20,000	
Making an approximate total of	..	..	£64,850	

In addition to this more than generous action of the British
residents we are informed that about £1,200 will be sent to the
Red Cross Fund of the Allies as a result of a grand function
given by Messrs. Harrods. Half the cost of a second aeroplane
(i.e., £2,250) has been subscribed and scarcely a ship has left
the port of Buenos Aires during the whole of last winter without
taking a large quantity of clothing and comforts for the soldiers.
Thus in a thousand ways the British people in South America
have stood side by side with the people in other parts of the
world and have patriotically served the home land in the great
cause for which it is now fighting.

PRIZE ESSAY.

(Winning the Lord Meath Empire Day Challenge Cup and
League of the Empire Prize of £3. 3s., Junior Competition Inter-all
Schools of the Empire.)

"WHAT HAS BEEN DONE AND WHAT CAN BE DONE BY
OUR COUNTRY, TOWN OR DISTRICT TO HELP IN THE
PRESENT WAR"?

At the present time when Great Britain, with France, Russia,
Serbia and Belgium is fighting to defend her honour and to exterminate
the "blood and iron" principle of Germany, we, the people of
Australia, although we have done much to share and lessen the
dangers that surround the Empire, can do still much more, until we
prosecute our righteous cause to a successful issue. We whole-
heartedly endorse the grave decision it was necessary for Britain to
make, and we, knowing we were dragged into the war through
Germany's callous and arrogant desire for power, have made up our
minds not to rest helping the Mother country "Till peace blooms on
the world again."

In anticipation of the declaration of war, the Commonwealth
Government, knowing that its action would have the full consent of
the people, offered to Great Britain 20,000 men, and the use of our
navy. Recruits poured in, and instead of the 20,000 offered in the
first place, a splendidly equipped army of 30,000 men has been raised,
and despatched in two contingents to Egypt, where it is keeping the
Turks from crossing the Suez Canal. We of the Ballarat District
have many representatives there, and in training. Several of the old
residents of our township have left the "plough and the pen" to
take up the bayonet. In regard to their size, the adjoining towns of
our district—Skipton, Linton, Snake Valley and Scarsdale have
contributed a large number of volunteers to fight for the "Red,
White and Blue." Patriotic Funds established all over Australia
have risen to over £1,500,000, included in which is £10,000, the
amount subscribed by the State School's Fund in Victoria.

Our women and girls are doing their best by making warm gar-
ments for the soldiers. The Federal Government out of its revenue
has sent £100,000 to Belgium to assist the destitute there, while
private persons have contributed liberally to a Relief Fund raised for
the same purpose. Kidman, the "Cattle King" of South Australia,
has inaugurated a scheme—he himself giving several hundreds of
bullocks—of sending Christmas gifts of food to the Belgians; and
the result of this has been that many of those people have been saved
from starvation.

The result of an appeal for the raising of motor ambulances,
started by the Red Cross Society, has been very gratifying; several
persons, of whom Mrs. Russell, of Snake Valley, is one, contributing an
ambulance each. Thanks to the well-trained nurses and doctors
that accompanied our troops to Egypt, we need have no doubt that
our men wounded by the Turks, will receive the best care and
attention.

Sergeant Wiles, of Ballarat, has recently patented an invention
which greatly increases the value of the field kitchens, which constitute
an indispensable part of the equipment of our army. Lately our
legislators have made a law prohibiting the export of foods and
minerals to our enemies or any countries other than the Allies.

All Australia is proud of her navy. Our land rang from end to end
when it became known that the cruiser "Sydney" had sunk the
German raiding cruiser "Emden." Besides this our vessels have
done great service by patrolling the seas to see that no German ship
was in striking distance of Australia. Our Naval Reserve, too, has
done much good by the capture of German New Guinea. By way
of Port Moresby, they, under Admiral Patey, were transported by our
fleet to the chief port Herbertshohe, which they captured with the
loss of several men. This capture is very important, because it has a

wireless station which could, at any time, give information to the enemy. The Empire can well be proud of our soldiers' and sailors' achievements.

We can still do much more to help the Empire. We can keep up our regular contributions and continue to send comforts to the troops. Again, even though we are losers by it, let us subordinate our interests to those of the Empire. We can do this by keeping the prices of food down, by severely restricting all foods, clothing and minerals only to channels agreeable to Great Britain; by generously helping to maintain those whose bread-winners have been killed or disabled in the war; and then feeling it is only their due. Our Government can also devise a scheme whereby the disabled soldiers and their dependents shall be properly looked after. The Press have their duty to do, too. They can strictly obey the censorship and never allow any wild rumours, that will disturb the peace of the people, in their papers. They can use their influence to the greatest advantage by stirring up volunteers; by keeping the people calm and busy; by not letting them lose their heads should victory attend our arms; by not allowing them to be depressed by reverses, and by not printing things that afterwards might sow seeds of bitterness in the hearts of the German people.

Owners of horses can assist the Empire by giving all their surplus horses to the Defence Department. Our Navy, too, can continue in the praiseworthy way it has done in the past. Our police can stringently pursue the course of looking for spies, who are doubtless at the present time giving information to the enemy. Everybody has his or her work to do, and I am certain that they will do it as long as the war lasts.

The old British feeling is within us, and we will continue to keep up the supply of soldiers until the Treasury is drained of its last shilling. Though wide oceans separate us from the Motherland, I am sure we are just as wholly united as we would be if we lived side by side, and that we too possess the hereditary bulldog instinct.

JOHN EDMUND THOMAS,
State School 376,

Happy Valley, via Ballarat,
Victoria, Australia.

(Aged 13½ years.)

IMPERIAL HISTORY COMPETITION.

The following prizes are offered in connection with the Imperial History Scheme, published in the October number of the MAGAZINE. A leaflet giving full particulars may be obtained on application to the League of the Empire offices.

Three prizes of the value of £1. 1s. each for seniors and three of the value of 10s. 6d. for juniors, will be given annually for the best essays on any of the subjects set in the FEDERAL MAGAZINE during the year. Twelve prizes in books will also be given and certificates will be awarded to those reaching a sufficiently high standard. These awards will count towards the yearly certificate granted under the History Scheme.

CONDITIONS.

1. All essays must be certified by the teachers, parent or guardian of a child in the following terms:—

"I certify that this essay is the unaided composition of the boy or girl in whose name it is sent in."

Signed.....
(Teacher, parent or guardian.)

2. Senior competitors must be under 20, and junior competitors under 14 years of age on the date when the essay is due.

3. Essays must not exceed 1,000 words.

4. Any essay exceeding the word limit or written by a child over the specified age will be disqualified.

5. Essays should be written on one side of the paper only, and the competitor's full name and address, date of birth, and school (where the writer is still a pupil) should be clearly given.

6. Essays must be submitted in the candidate's own handwriting.

7. All essays must reach the Central Offices of the League of the Empire, 28, Buckingham Gate, Westminster, S.W., London, England, by Christmas, 1916.

QUESTIONS.

Canada.

1. Compare the English and French schemes of colonization in Canada.

2. Give an account of one of the voyages to the new world in the 16th century.

3. Name some of the pioneers of Canada and describe the work of one.

4. Show the principal stages in the settlement of Canada.

5. Shortly describe a journey through Canada and what you would see *en route* (illustrations permitted).

6. What do you know about life on a Canadian farm and the crops grown?

7. (Advanced.) Describe the Government of the Dominion of Canada. How far is it modelled on that of the Mother Country?

8. (Advanced.) Trace the various stages in the evolution of British Colonial policy, illustrated in the history of the Dominion.

(To be continued.)

Reviews.

A Matriculation English Course. B. J. Sparks. (London: University Press.) 3s. 6d.

This book would be useful for the upper middle forms of a school, but it is hardly full enough for matriculation purposes. It leaves out much that ought to be said on such vital matters as analysis, précis writing and the essay. With regard to the last, especially, the instruction is too general, and does not give much help to the boy who would like to write on some special subject, such as one dealing with history or geography. Moreover, there are too many examples given in this chapter on the essay; they tend to destroy the proportion of the book without holding out any hope of creating a taste. The author ought to have been satisfied with fewer examples, together with suggestions as to the books that should be read—leaving the rest to the master responsible for the subject.

D. R. J.

Enlistment or Conscription. A. M. B. Meakin. (Routledge.) 1s. net.

An appeal for conscription "for the war only," sets forth most of the usual arguments in an impassioned way, but would be more convincing to the unconverted if it contained fewer quotations from papers that they distrust, and from anonymous letters. Should be useful to the recruiting agent.

Sexual Ethics. R. Michels. (Scott Publishing Co.) 6s. net.

Deals with problems of sex in a bold and outspoken fashion. Useful to teachers who are considering how to handle some thorny questions. It cannot be wholly commended or condemned, as so much depends on the personal prejudices of the reader, but the book is certainly clear, able and stimulating.

Ancient Civilisations. By R. L. Ashley. (Macmillan.) Price 5s.

If the war continues for much longer we may have to add to the list of ancient civilisations some that are supposed to be modern. In the meantime we may content ourselves with those that we are all agreed to regard as ancient. And to these Mr. Ashley's book is a pleasing introduction. It is well suited to class use, for it is accompanied by excellent bibliographical appendices, lists of topics for essays, subjects for special study and a large number of questions. These are always welcome features in American books. There are many excellent illustrations.

Soldiers of Service. By H. Wyndham. (Nash.) 6d.

A very useful little book of hints as to kit, pay, food, feet and promotion. At the end is a serviceable list of French words and phrases.

Volunteer Training Corps. Official Notices, 6d. net. Official Regulations, 6d. net.

Both these publications are issued by the Central Association Volunteer Training Corps, and are indispensable to all officers connected with the movement. They would also prove of considerable interest to the men.

Timber. By W. Bullock. (Pitman.) 1s. 6d. net.

This is one of the volumes in Pitman's series of Common Commodities of Commerce. The series contains about twelve volumes, each dealing with some one important commodity. The volumes are all by experts, and they contain the latest information and statistics. The present volume well maintains the high standard reached by the others. The teacher of commercial geography would be well advised to place it on his shelves, for the literature relating to the subject is not extensive and not particularly suited for class purposes. The index would have been more useful had it contained a list of place names. There are some interesting illustrations.

E. Y.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK UNDERTAKEN BY THE LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE.

The League of the Empire has now completed fourteen years of somewhat strenuous labour in the interests of Imperial Education. It is difficult in a few words to summarise the many different lines of activity which this work has taken, but the following short record will, it is thought, sufficiently justify the Council in putting forward a claim to larger recognition, and also to the special favour of those most able to assist in the financial support of a movement which has played no small part in spreading that wider patriotism on which the unity of the Empire must ultimately depend.

1901. The League of the Empire was founded in this year. The first work of importance undertaken was to establish correspondence between children throughout the Empire. There are now over 31,000 members of the Correspondence Branch of the League.

1903. Affiliation of Schools throughout the Empire was next accomplished, thereby bringing hundreds of thousands of children in every part of the British Dominions into closer relation with each other in an infinite variety of congenial interests.

1907. The first Imperial Education Conference between the Education Departments in the Empire was arranged and convened by the League. A resolution was passed in favour of a quadrennial Conference, and it was announced that the next Official Conference on Education would be called by the Imperial Government in 1911.

1907. A Lace and Needlework Industry was founded by the League in St. Helena in this, a year of acute need in that Island. The Colonial Office made the Island a grant, and the Government of St. Helena shortly afterwards took over the Industry. By request of the Colonial Office the League acts as Agent in England for the School.

1907. A Scheme was initiated providing for the Migration of Teachers for purposes of study, and numbers of Teachers in different parts of the Empire have availed themselves of the League's arrangements.

1909-1911. A History of the British Empire and two Imperial Text Books were prepared and published by the League through the generosity of the late Mr. Louis Fitzel. Edited by Professor A. F. Pollard, these books are largely used in Schools, and a portion of the History was prescribed for the Oxford Local Examination in 1912.

1909. The first Empire Day Parade in Hyde Park was organised by the League in this year. The Parade is now an annual event, and about 10,000 members of different organisations generally take part.

1910. In this year most of the Teachers' Associations of the Empire affiliated themselves to the League.

1911. A short Education Conference was held to review and record the work of the League continued since 1907, by desire of representatives of Overseas Governments.

1912. The First Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations was held by the League and attended by over 600 Delegates and Representatives from all countries in the British Empire.

1913. The League of the Empire non-residential Club was established, with the help of Sir Robert Lucas Tooth, at 28, Buckingham Gate, Westminster, for the use of members of the League, Associated Teachers, Overseas visitors and all interested in various kinds of imperial work. The League has also organised each year for Overseas Teachers and friends visits to historical places and interesting houses, &c., in the Home Country, and furnished introductions to those visiting different parts of the Empire or emigrating.

1913. The first Annual Meeting of Teachers' Associations throughout the Empire was convened by the League in July, 1913, when arrangements were considered for the next Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations to be held in due course in Toronto, by invitation of the Government of Ontario, who have made a yearly grant of £50 towards the Educational work of the League.

1913. The Imperial Union of Teachers was formally inaugurated.

In addition to these special undertakings which stand out somewhat as landmarks in the progress of the League, attention may be drawn to other useful indications of activity. The Intelligence Department of the League received commendation in 1907 from the Imperial Education Conference, which placed on record "its high appreciation of the work done by the League of the Empire in stimulating educational activity and in collecting and circulating information on educational subjects." Further evidence of the value of the work done by the League is found in the fact that many of the Overseas Education Departments have appointed the League as their Agent in England. Lectures both public and private have been arranged by the League, Exhibitions organised, Empire Day Essay Competitions throughout the Empire conducted, and means for the interchange of literature, newspapers, photographs, specimens, &c., &c., provided.

The foregoing summary of work accomplished encourages the Council to claim for the League a large measure of success in bringing more closely together British peoples Overseas, and securing effective co-operation between them and those in the Home Country. The Council therefore appeal with confidence for substantial financial help in continuing their important work and in carrying to a successful issue schemes which have proved themselves useful and acceptable in all parts of the Empire.

NOTE.—For particulars of Membership of League and Club apply to the Hon. Secretary, Offices of the League, 28, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.

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All the above may be obtained from the LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE, 23, BUCKINGHAM GATE, WESTMINSTER, S.W., and of all Booksellers.

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† "The Story of the British Empire" By Gerald T. Hankin. Fully Illustrated. 2s. 6d. John Murray, London.

All information regarding the League may be obtained from MRS. ORD MARSHALL, Hon. Secretary, Communications for the Editor should be addressed to The Editor, FEDERAL MAGAZINE, League of the Empire, 23, Buckingham Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.

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